

The
Sales

kind as this of Slavery. This discussion will hasten the inevitable reorganization of parties upon the new issues which our circumstances suggest. It will light up a fire in the country which may perhaps, consume those who kindle it.

I cannot believe that the people of this country have so far lost sight of the maxims and principles of the Revolution, or are so sensible to the obligations which the maxims and principles impose upon us to acquiesce in the violation of their own rights. The Senator from Illinois tells us that he has witnessed a final settlement of all territorial questions with respect to Slavery, by the application of the principle of popular sovereignty. What kind of popular sovereignty is that which allows one portion of the people to enslave another portion? Is that the doctrine of equal rights? Is that exact justice? Is that the teaching of enlightened liberty and progress to Democracy? No, no, no. There can be no real Democracy which does not seek to maintain the rights of man, as man. Living principles, earnest Democracy imperatively requires while carefully abstaining from unconstitutional interference with the internal regulations of States upon the subject of Slavery, or any other

I repeat, sir, that he who maintains these principles will stand shoulder to shoulder with the

men, differing from us upon other questions, will yet unite with us in opposition to the violated pledged faith contemplated by this bill. There are men, and not a few, who are willing to adhere to the Compromise of 1850. If the Missouri prohibition, which that Compromise incorporates and reserves among its own provisions, shall be repealed, abrogated, broken up, thousands will array with all compromises; they are not worth a paper on which they are printed; we will return to the old principles of the Constitution. We

will assert the ancient doctrine, that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, by the legislation of Congress, without due process of law. Carrying out that principle into its practical applications, we will not cease our efforts until Slavery shall cease to exist wherever it can be reached by the constitutional action of the Government.

Sir, I have faith in progress. I have faith in democracy. The planting and growth of this republic is the most important event not only in the history of the world, but in the history of the human race.

tion, upon this Western continent, was not an accident. The establishment of the American Government, upon the sublime principles of the Declaration of Independence, and the organization of the Union of these States, under our existing Constitution, was the work of great men, inspired by great ideas, guided by Divine Providence. These men, the fathers of the Republic, have bequeathed to us the great duty of so administering the Government as they organized, as to protect the rights, to ward the interests and promote the well-being of

persons within its jurisdiction, and thus present to the nations of the earth a nobler example wise and just self-government. Sir, I have faith enough to believe that we shall yet fulfil this high duty. Let me borrow the inspiration of MILTON while I declare my belief, that we have yet a country "not degenerated, nor drooping to a fatal decay but destined, casting off the old and wrinkled skin of corruption, to *culture these pangs, and waiting again, and entering the glorious vale of truth and prosperous virtue, become great*

D HONORABLE IN THESE LATTER AGES. Methinks
ee in my mind a great and puissant nation
using herself like a strong man after sleep,
and shaking her invincible locks. Methinks I see her
an eagle renewing her mighty youth, and kind-
ling her undimmed eyes AT THE FULL, MID-DAY WAX,
RINGING AND UN-CALING HER LONG-ATTEU'D SHOUT
THE FOUNTAIN ITSELF OF HEAVENLY RABIANE,
while the wild noise of timorous and flocking
birds, with those also that love the twilight, flutter
above, amazed at what she means, and in their

"Sir, we may fulfil this sublime destiny if we all but faithfully adhere to the great maxims of the Revolution; honestly carry into their legitimate practical applications the high principles of democracy, and preserve inviolate plighted faith and solemn compacts. Let us do this, putting our trust in the God of our fathers, and there is no want of national prosperity, power, and glory which ancient or modern builders of ideal com-

wealths ever conceived, which we may not hope to realize. But if we turn aside from these ways of honor to walk in the by-paths of temporary expedients, compromising with wrong, allying oppression, and repudiating faith, the wisdom and devotion and labors of our fathers will have spent in vain.

Sir, I trust that the result of this discussion will show that the American Senate will sanction each of compact. Let us strike from the bill a statement which discloses to the

statements which historical facts and our personal recollections disprove, and then reject the whole proposition which looks toward a violation of the pledged faith and solemn compact which our fathers made, and which we, their sons, are bound by every tie of obligation sacredly to maintain.

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THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

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We notice, that the restoration of this important

ary is rapidly progressing. It will be remembered that at the time of the destruction of the main portions of the library by fire, about twenty thousand volumes, deposited in adjoining and separate rooms were saved. This portion of the library included chapters on law, numbering from eight to ten thousand volumes Mr. Jefferson's valuable collection of works on American history and politics, &c. To this collection, as a nucleus for the new library, as many more volumes have been added, making altogether a thousand five hundred.

not, taking at present thirty or forty thousand volumes. Many works of great value have been secured, among which may be mentioned the great works of Humboldt, Champollion, Rosellini &c., &c. Lord Kingsborough's Mexican Antiquities; the British Parliamentary History and Debates, complete, from the year of our Lord 1690 to 1853; the Journals of the House of Lords and Commons, from 1509 to 1853; and the Parliamentary documents, from 1814 up to the present time. The last named work alone numbering 1,500 volumes. Most of the works are in the original languages.

Two special appropriations were made by Congress to supply the burnt portion of the library. One of \$10,000, and another of \$75,000; and we find that only about one half of the amount has been expended on these new purchases. Orders

The statement which was made a while since, at the recent additions to this library cost four cents per volume, it will be perceived, therefore, is quite wide of the mark. The average cost of new purchases, as we learn from the Librarian, is only one dollar and ninety-five cents per volume, considering the number of rare and expensive works which have been secured, and superior durable style in which the entire library is

The new books which have been ordered will more than fill the new room. They are expected to be received in the course of a few months, when it is believed the Library of Congress will be fully stored, both as to numbers and value. A catalogue of the library is in process of construction on the Smithsonian plan, which is designed to be completed in the course of a year.—*Daily Globe*.

NO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Mail Train leaves	Pittsburg at	8:00 A. M.
" " "	SALEM,	11:05 A. M.
" " "	arrives at Crestline	5:30 P. M.
Express Train leaves	Pittsburg at	9:30 P. M.
" " "	SALEM	12:20 A. M.
" " "	arrives at Crestline	6:30 A. M.

TRAINS GOING EAST.		
Mail Train leaves Crestline at	7.00 A.	M.
" " " SALEM	1.30 P.	M.
" " arrives at Pittsburgh at	4.45 P.	M.
Express Train leaves Crestline at	1.20 P.	M.
" " " SALEM	5.45 P.	M.
" " arrives at Pittsburgh	8.15 P.	M.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

TRAINS GOING WEST.			
Mail Train	leaves	Pittsburgh at	8:00 A. M.
" "	"	SALEM,	11:05 A. M.
" "	"	arrives at	Crestline 5:30 P. M.
Express Train	leaves	Pittsburgh at	9:50 P. M.
" "	"	SALEM	12:20 A. M.
" "	"	arrives at	Crestline 6:30 A. M.

TRAINS GOING EAST.			
Mail Train	leaves	Crestline at	7:00 A. M.
" "	"	SALEM	4:50 P. M.
" "	"	arrives at	Pittsburgh at 4:45 P. M.
Express Train	leaves	Crestline at	12:20 P. M.
" "	"	SALEM	5:45 P. M.
" "	"	arrives at	Pittsburgh 8:15 P. M.

